

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

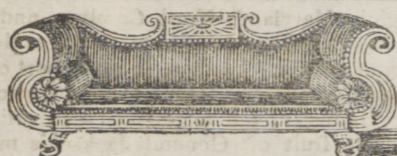
LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

NO. 6.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 5 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the *Laws of the United States*.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-
nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertisements.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services
of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing
every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the most
modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ing, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRESSES of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-4f

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the
Stores formerly occupied by CRUTCHFIELD & FUR-
ROW, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would re-
spectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that
in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are
some choice WINES and LIQUORS—he is daily ex-
pecting additional supplies, which will make his stock
as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a
constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer
for sale at the lowest market price, WHOLESALE and
RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General Commission and For-
warding Business. Goods consigned to his care will be
disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little
delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be af-
forded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best
efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sin-
cere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their in-
terest, to merit and receive a continuance of their pa-
tronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-1f

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are con-
demned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness,
as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions
and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
 Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-
ative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, Lexington.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has purchased the
ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MOR-
RISON. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh
and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He has
on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar, Coffee,
Tea, Lard, &c., which will be sold at the lowest
market prices.

SAMUEL C. TROTTER.
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL
STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3
and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of
the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a
bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-4f

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEYS, in prime order, direct from Balti-
more, just received by
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
No. 10, Main street, Lex.

Nov. 10, 1838.

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner
of Short Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Lexington and the public
generally, that he has now on hand,
and will continue to have a general as-
sortment of every article in his line of busi-
ness, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot
Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Win-
dow Sills and Heads; Paint Stones and
Mullers; Stones for Saddlers; Impos-
ing Stones for Printers; Marble frames
for Fire Places; Mortars and Candy
Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump
and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any estab-
lishment in the West. The work will be warranted of
the best materials, and executed in the best manner.
Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monu-
ments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand
superior to any in the state, and my prices more reason-
able, that if any person wanting any of the above articles
would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would
be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.
N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on
hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other
shop in the West, that works the same materials.

Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought
to my Shop.
P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1833 44 3m—Obs.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock
and Watch-Maker and Jewel-
ler,) respectfully informs the citizens
of Lexington and vicinity, that he
will attend to the repairing of Clocks
and Watches of every description;
MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS
and JEWELRY. ENGRAVING
done. From his experience in the
business, he does not doubt but that he will please those
who may give him a call. As it is his intention of mak-
ing the city his residence, he wishes a share of public
patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to
J. B. Jousseaume's Saddlery Shop.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf
Register,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at
\$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T.
PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836 55-1f

NEW GOODS.

OREAR & BERRYLEY,
(No. 37, Main-Street.)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and
well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA
AND AMERICAN

MERCHANDIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the East-
ern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets;
French, British and American Prints;
Brown and Bleached Cotton;
Flannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Lains, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;
Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for
Gentlemen;

Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS;
also, Stair and Passage Carpets;
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GRO-
CERIES.

Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-2m

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has removed his Shop from
the house of J. Bonnell, to the Corner
of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest
manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-1f

BEER.
LEXINGTON
BREWERY,

West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave
to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MAL-
T LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full
state of operation, and that every exertion in his power
will be used to support the high reputation he has ac-
quired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal
patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPRO-
VATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and
vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distrib-
uted in FOREIGN MARKETS.

His BEER season commenced on the first of Sep-
tember. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to.
Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and
Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.

JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-6m

GREEN-HILL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS Institution having been permanently established
in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of
Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year. (1839.)
The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday
in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions
of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close
of the first session.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of
a thorough and polite education. Much care and exer-
tion aroused to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Man-
ners*, founded in *Magnanimity, Right Reason and Chris-
tian Morality*; it being quite as important to develop and
educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Stu-
dents are required to read and study the Scriptures a part
of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable,
attend Church in Lexington.

The price per scholar, for the ensuing term, will be
\$150, if paid in advance; if not paid in advance \$175
will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due
at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of
the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Sta-
tionary, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will
be \$25. Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12
per session. Books and Stationary will be charged at the
Lexington retail prices.

No student will be received for a less time than the
whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Prin-
cipal, and any one entering the school as a student, with-
out previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for
the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction
will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases
of long continued illness.

Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H.
B. Todd, Lexington, or at the School.

HUGH B. TODD, Principal.
Nov 22, 1838 47-2m

TINNING! TINNING!



James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above busi-
ness, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. No-
ble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

House-gutters, Flue-pipe and Flues,
Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to
order, and a Large and General assortment of TIN-
WARE will always be kept on hand for Retail.

They can insure their work to be done in the best
style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate
Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will
superintend the business of the establishment. They
invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

GOELICKE'S
Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that
he has at length received a consignment of this in-
valuable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No.
28, Main-street.
Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

PORK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MEX-
ICAN CHANTABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Arm-
strong's Blackwell's, within one mile and a half of Colbyville,
(15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.)
The pigs will be received on foot or slaughtered; and
best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48f

AUCTION
AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves un-
der the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the
purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COM-
MISSION BUSINESS, in this city, beg leave to inform
their friends and the public generally, that they have
opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Of-
fice, a Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend
to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.
I. T. CAVINS.
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1838—47-1f

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in
any part of the City or County.

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Fincial and Persevering!

REMINISCENCES.
Retrospections are but too often attended with pain
and regret—but after a period of 15 years, during which
term S. J. Sylvester has been constantly engaged in the
same business, he can triumphantly assert that his ex-
ertions have been most eminently successful, and that
the early information conveyed by the Reporter, and the
prompt attention to Correspondents have been produc-
tive of Fortunes to Thousands.

S. J. Sylvester is both proud and happy to thank his
friends for their patronage, and to assure them of un-
bated zeal in all that appertains to every branch of his
business; and respectfully invites a particular attention
to the very Brilliant Schemes to be drawn in FEBRU-
ARY—equal to any ever before offered, and in which
Sylvester is determined to see some of the CAPITALS.
The public is requested to be careful in addressing
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland.

Class No. 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md.
Feb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS.
1 Prize of—\$20,000, 30 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 5,000, 20 " 500,
1 " 3,000, 30 " 250,
1 " 2,000, 40 " 200,
1 " 1,057, 100 " 100.

Tickets Five Dollars. A certificate of a Package of
25 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dollars. Shares
in proportion.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Pate Lottery.
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of
Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at
Alexandria Va. Feb. 16, 1839.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of—\$50,000, 10 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 10,000, 10 " 750,
1 " 5,000, 12 " 500,
1 " 3,000, 25 " 250,
1 " 2,000, 75 " 200,
1 " 1,615, 100 " 100.

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certi-
ficate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on-
ly \$130. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Maryland Pate Lottery.
Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb.
20, 1839.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of—\$20,000, 20 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 5,000, 20 " 500,
1 " 3,000, 20 " 250,
1 " 2,000, 155 " 150,
1 " 1,640, 100 " 100.

Tickets only Five Dollars. A certificate of a package
of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$65—Shares in pro-
portion.

Virginia Pate Lottery.
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class 1,
for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 23, 1839.

CAPITALS.
1 Prize of—\$20,000, 30 Prizes of—\$1,000,
1 " 5,000, 20 " 500,
1 " 3,000, 50 " 400,
1 " 2,000, 50 " 300,
1 " 1,000, 100 " 200,
1 " 312, 65 " 100.

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Pack-
age of 25 tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in pro-
portion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
30 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
HOME—"SWEET HOME."

An alien from God and a stranger to grace,
I wander'd thro' earth, its gay pleasures to trace,
In the pathway of sin I continued to roam,
Unmindful, alas, that it led me from home;
Home, home—sweet home,
O Saviour direct me to Heaven my home.

The pleasures of earth I have seen fade away,
They bloom for a season but soon they decay,
But pleasures more lasting in Jesus are given,
Salvation on earth and a mansion in Heaven;
Home, &c.

The Saints in those mansions are ever at home.

Allure me no longer ye false glowing charms,
The Saviour invites me, I'll go to his arms;
At the banquet of mercy I hear there is room,
O there may I feast with his children at home;
Home, &c.

O Jesus conduct me to Heaven my home!

Farewell vain amusements, my follies adieu!
While Jesus and Heaven, and glory I view,
I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne,
The foretaste of Heaven, sweet Heaven my home;
Home, &c.

O when shall I share the fruition of home?

The days of my exile are passing away,
The time is approaching when Jesus will say,
"Well done faithful servant, set down on my throne,
And dwell in my presence forever at home!"
Home, &c.

O there shall I rest with the Saviour at home!

Affliction, and sorrow, and death will be o'er,
The Saints shall unite to be parted no more,
Their loud hallelujahs fill Heaven's high dome—
They dwell with the Saviour forever at home!
Home, &c.

They dwell with their Saviour forever at home!

PILGRIM.

Frankfort, Jan. 1839.

MISCELLANY.

The annexed letter from a gentleman in Phil-
adelphia relates to a lady whose arrival in our
country has been recently announced in the New
York papers, and whose name, lineage, and per-
sonal merits invest her with great interest for
every American. We hope we may consult the
gratification of our readers by giving publicity
to the letter, without offending the delicacy of
her whose character and attraction it so eloquent-
ly extols.—*Nat. Int.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1838.

The curiosity of this city has been much ex-
cited some days ago by accounts of a remark-
able young person who was attracting great at-
tention in New York, and it has now been gratified
in the highest degree by her appearance here.
Before I attempt any description of her person,
I will give you an imperfect sketch of
what I have gathered of her history, and a very
touching one it is, replete with unusual interest,
especially to Americans. Her name is ANTON-
CA Vespucci, a daughter of this illustrious house
of Vespucci, of Florence, in Tuscany. Nor has
this name been indifferently given to her. She
is a lineal descendant of the great navigator,
Amerigo Vespucci, after whom this country has
received its name of America. Since the time
when the name of this renowned discoverer was
raised to so much distinction, the children of this
house have borne it uninterruptedly, so that they
may all be said to be identified with this con-
tinent, and to be Americans in a very lofty sense
of the word. The lady of whom I speak, and
who is the first of the family who has honored
this country with a visit, is worthy of every eulo-
gium, both on account of the dignity of her char-
acter, her intellectual endowments, and a degree
of personal beauty and grace that has given her
celebrity such as few of the noblest Tuscan
dames attain.

And now as to the immediate motive which
brought her, young, beautiful, and alone, to this
country. She makes no secret of this, and the
account she gives is corroborated from the high-
est sources. An enthusiast, and connecting from
the earliest moment the love of liberty with her
own cherished name, she had the misfortune to
give offence to the sovereign authority of her na-
tive country. Neither her sex, nor her youth,
could prevail to except her from the austere judg-
ments which, at that time, fell upon political of-
fenders, and she was banished. Turned upon
the wide world alone, and with the most limited
means, barely sufficient for her honest wants,
this rigor, instead of prostrating her, roused en-
ergies within her she had been unconscious of.
She went into a world, then strange to her, un-
daunted, and her history and her unpretending
merit opened all hearts to her. This occurred
about four years ago. Since that period the
Court of Tuscany, which has never been a very
unrelenting one, has given her permission to re-
turn home again.

No one who sees her would doubt an instant of
her unquestionable respectability, but this is put
beyond all cavil by the testimony which some of
the most noble and honorable persons in Europe
have given of her character and conduct, and of
the regard she has inspired them with. I have
been told that the Queen of France, one of the
most virtuous and discriminating personages of
our times, has written letters in her favor; and
indeed, it is said that she is addressed to the im-
mediate protection of his excellency M. Pontois,
the present French Minister in this country. But
the very affectionate and cordial manner in
which the ladies who take the lead in society in
this city have received her, the unwearied pains
taken by them to assure her of a welcome, to
minister to her comforts and enjoyments, is a
sufficient proof both of their confidence and dis-
cernment.

I ought to stop here; and not attempt a descrip-
tion of her person, in which I shall certainly fail
at any rate, I shall venture a few words.

I met her first at a select dinner-party, at New
York; and I confess I was fascinated both with

her appearance and deportment. She is about
five feet six inches high, and inclining to be stout,
but carrying herself with so much ease and grace
that every portion of her person seems to be in
perfect harmony with the rest. She is about
twenty six years old, and when her fine intellec-
tual features are lighted up, and those dark ex-
pressive eyes (the windows of her soul) are beam-
ing abroad from beneath her ebony hair, crowned
by a gold Tuscan Beretto, and her rich embrown-
ed skin placed in contrast with her black velvet
robe, most exquisitely adjusted to her person,
she stands not in need of a very rare dignity of
manner, bleended with much affability and
cheerfulness, to make her one of the most at-
tractive persons I ever saw. Her conversation
reveals a cultivated mind, familiar with the his-
tory of her country, and her portfolio of Etrus-
can and Grecian Vases, drawn by herself, sur-
passed every effort of the kind I had seen. But
the historic interest with which this lady is in-
vested, throws an indelible charm around
her. You feel all the time as if you were in
company with a living personification of Ameri-
ca. Indeed, who could have expected to see
exactly such a person, and under such circum-
stances, in a country which derives its name from
her ancestor?

POLLEVL.

From the horse rubbing and sometimes strik-
ing his poll against the lower edge of the man-
ger, or hanging back in the stall and bruising
the part with the halter, or from frequent and
painful stretching of the ligaments and muscles,
by unnecessary tight reining, and occasionally
we fear from a violent blow on the poll, care-
lessly or wantonly inflicted, inflammation comes
on, and a swelling appears, hot, tender and pain-
ful. We have just stated, that the ligament of
the neck passes over the atlas or first bone, with-
out being attached to it, and the seat of inflama-
tion is between the ligament and the bone be-
neath; and being thus deeply situated, it is se-
rious in its nature and difficult of treatment.

The first thing to be attempted is to abate the
inflammation by bleeding, physis, and the applica-
tion of cold lotions to the part. By these means
the tumor will sometimes be dispersed. This
system, however, must not be pursued too far,
if the swelling increases, and the heat and ten-
derness likewise increase, matter will form in the
tumor; and then our object will be to hasten its
formation by warm fomentations, poultices, or
by stimulating embrocation. As soon as matter
is formed, which may be known by the softness
of the tumor, and before it has time to spread
around and eat into the neighboring parts, it
should be evacuated; and now comes the whole
art of polle-evil; the opening into the tumor must
be so contrived that all the matter will run out,
and continue afterwards to run out as it is form-
ed, and not collected at the bottom of the ulcer,
irritating and corroding it. This can be effected
by a seton alone. The needle should enter at
the top of the tumor, penetrate through its bot-
tom, and be brought out at the side of the neck,
a little below the abscess. Without any thing
more than this, except frequent fomentation with
warm water, to keep the part clean, and to obviate
inflammation, polle-evil, in its early stage, will
frequently be cured. If the ulcer has deepened
and spread, and threatens to eat into the liga-
ments of the joints of the neck, it may be neces-
sary to stimulate its surface, and perhaps pain-
fully so; in order to bring it to a healthy state,
and dispose it to fill up; and, in extreme cases,
even the scalding mixture of the farrier may be
called into requisition. This, however, will be
ineffectual, except the pus or matter is enabled,
by the use of setons, perfectly to run out of the
wound and the applications of these setons will
require the skill and anatomical knowledge of
the veterinary surgeon. In very desperate cases
the wound may not be fairly exposed to the ac-
tion of our caustic applications, without the di-
vision of the ligament of the neck, by which we
have described the head as being almost entirely
supported. This however may be done with per-
fect safety, for although the ligament is carried
on to the occipital bone, and some strength is
gained by this prolongation of it, the main stress
is on the second bone; and the head will continue
to be supported, although the ligament should be
divided between the second bone and the head.
The divided ligaments will soon unite again and
its former usefulness will be restored when the
wound is healed.—*Treatise on the Horse.*

A SCENE IN COURT.—"I call upon you," said
the counsellor, to state distinctly upon what
authority are you prepared to swear to the mare's
age?" Upon what authority? said the other
interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not re-
peat the question put to you

CONGRESS.

Our limits do not permit the publication generally, of the speeches delivered in Congress, but many of our readers having expressed a wish to see that of Col. BENTON, we have, to the exclusion of much interesting matter, made room for it to-day.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI,

In Senate, Friday, January 4, 1839.—On the graduation bill, and in reply to Mr. CLAY's attacks upon General Jackson.

Mr BENTON rose, in consequence of the endless attacks made upon an eminent citizen, now retired from public life, and seeking repose under his own vine, and by the side of his own fire, but for whom, it would seem, there was to be no peace on this side of the grave. He alluded to the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and to the repeated instances in which his name had been dragged into this debate, and tyranny and mischief attributed to him for his conduct in relation to the act for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That conduct had been denounced as tyrannical and unconstitutional, and to it had been attributed all the late moneyed embarrassments of the country. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr CLAY,] is the author of these denunciations, and also the author of the bills, for there were two of them, the loss of which he so much deploras, and for the want of which he has seen so much evil arise. I said Mr B. was the cotemporary of these bills. I knew their character and their fate; I saw their birth and their death, and great and numerous as are the acts which stamp the character of the hero-statesman on General Jackson, there are none that exalt him more than his conduct in relation to these very bills. It was wise, patriotic, constitutional and heroic conduct. He had the wisdom to see the pernicious nature of these bills; he had the constitutional right to arrest them; and he had the heroism to exercise that right. The bills were of the most seductive character; they were calculated to seduce all unreflecting minds; for they proposed a distribution, among the people, of near sixty or seventy millions of dollars. The distribution would have left the Treasury bare—would have bankrupted the deposit banks—might have debauched the states—would have compelled a resort to loans or a new tariff—and would have set the fatal example of lavishing the public money, and the public property, upon the people on the eve of the Presidential elections. The first bill passed the two Houses in 1832, just before the Presidential election, and so near the end of the session of Congress that the President had but a few hours, instead of the ten days which the constitution allowed him, to examine its provisions, to make up his mind upon it, and to return it to the Senate with his objections in writing, if disapproved by him. It was retained by him ten days, as he had a clear constitutional right to do; Congress did not think proper to prolong its session to cover those ten days, as it might have done; for it was the session whose duration was not limited by the Constitution; and the two Houses having adjourned, he retained the bill until the next session, and then returned it to the House in which it originated with his objections to it. This was the regular course prescribed by the Constitution, and, thanks to the spirit and intelligence of the people, it was the course sanctioned and approved by them. In stead of being excited against the patriot President by an affected outcry against "pocketing bills," and by a per capita calculation of the money each voter had lost, so ostentatiously paraded before their eyes—instead of being excited against General Jackson by those means, and made to cast their votes against him, the high minded people of our America approved his conduct, and testified their approbation in the distinguished honor of his second election. This was the fate of the first bill. It was to have taken the whole proceeds of the sale of the public lands for five years—the years 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37—and divided them among the States; leaving the Treasury entirely dependent upon the custom-house duties for its support, which many then saw, and experience has since proved would be wholly inadequate, without a resort to a new tariff, loans, or Treasury notes, to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The second bill was a duplicate of the first, but four years its junior in point of time: it did not come on until the approach of the Presidential election in 1836, but was made to cover the same number of years, and the same identical years, which were covered by the first one. To do this it was necessary to make this second bill retroact—make it reach back, and exact from the Treasury as much money as the first bill would have taken out of it up to that time, and then for as many more years as would complete the original five. In fact, it was the same bill, in every particular, with the superaddition of the signal aggravation of being retroactive, and getting hold of three years' revenue from the lands for a grand distribution on the eve of the approaching Presidential election. This was the character of the second bill; and this character is too important and too necessary to be understood by the people for their knowledge of it to rest upon description. They must see it! They must see the thing itself, and know of their own knowledge what it was that fell, for fall it did, before the stern resolve of General Jackson; and the loss of which is now deplored as a national calamity. The people must see it and here it is in the book of the bills of the Senate, which I have this moment sent a messenger to bring me from the office of the Secretary. It is entitled "An act to divide among the states, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands," &c.; and the signature of the then Secretary of the Senate, Walter Lowrie, Esq., attests that it passed this body on the 12th day of May, 1835. I read from the third and fourth sections, which show the parts which are material to the present inquiry.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be paid and distributed as aforesaid, at the Treasury of

the United States, one-fourth part on the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and one-fourth part at the end of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid; and those which shall be received for the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall also be paid at the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of July and January, in each of those years, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States shall authorize and direct to receive the same.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, this act shall cease, and be no longer in force."

These are the sections of the act of 1836—the act which sunk before the firm resolve of President Jackson—sunk before his resolve! for it died under his known opinion in respect to it, and without having reached his hand. It was the copy of the one which he had retained, and which he had returned with his objections. It was known to be useless to send it to him unless there was a majority of two thirds for it in each House. Such a majority could not be conciliated; and the bill, after becoming an act of the Senate, died out in the House of Representatives, and was succeeded by another act in the Senate to accomplish a part of its purpose; namely, the bill to distribute, under the name of a deposit, thirty-six millions of public moneys among the States. This latter became a law, it was only about one-half the magnitude of its predecessor and progenitor, the five years' land revenue distribution bill. It was only half the magnitude of that bill; but the one-half of it, even was enough to crush the great deposit banks.

I was one of a few who opposed all three of these bills; and especially I opposed the one from which two sections have just been read, and for the loss of which General Jackson has been so incontinently denounced on this floor, and for the want of which so many evils have been asserted to have arisen. I join issue upon these assertions. I denounce this bill now, as I did when it was on its passage, as a bill that would have bankrupted the deposit banks, and bankrupted the Treasury; and laid the Government under the necessity of reviving the tariff, or borrowing money to defray its ordinary daily and current expenses. These were my declarations then, when the bill was on its passage in May, 1836; and I expressed myself with such earnestness with respect to the danger to the banks and the Treasury, that a member of the Senate and a friend now present, suggested that they would alarm the country if published as delivered; and, in consequence, the speech was but partially and imperfectly reported. The bill died in the House of Representatives; it never became a law; I was satisfied, and should never have troubled the Senate and the country with a revival of the subject, had it not been now revived by the author of the bill, for the purpose of attributing to it a vast merit, and for the purpose of reiterating upon General Jackson an oft-repeated denunciation. The defunct bill is resuscitated by its author—resuscitated to claim our sympathies as a measure of beneficence to the country, and to excite our resentment against General Jackson, as the destroyer of so fine a measure. Revived, resuscitated, dug up from its grave in this manner, and for these purposes, it becomes a legitimate subject for parliamentary animadversion; and I mean to advert upon it freely, closely, and truly, that the country may not only see what it is they are called upon to regret, and to censure General Jackson for destroying, but also to enable all men who are of "sound mind and memory," to judge for themselves what this country would come to if its destinies were in the hands of the friends and supporters of such a bill.

I now address myself to the candor and intelligence of all parties, in this chamber and out of it, and invoke their attention, and the decision of their minds, on the case which will be presented. The bill in its third section, provides first for the distribution of the money which had been received from the sales of the public lands for the three preceding years, and which money had already, in great part, been expended by the Government. It ordered the amounts received from the lands in the years 1833, '34, and '35, to be divided out; the division to commence on the first day of July next ensuing, and to be accomplished in four instalments, at ninety days apart. This was one clause of the bill, and the amount on which it would have operated was \$23,582,882; that is to say, the sum of \$3,967,682 for 1833; the sum of \$4,857,600 for 1834; and the sum of \$14,754,460 for 1835. This would have made the sum of nearly six millions, in round numbers, payable out of the Treasury at intervals of ninety days; to wit, on the first days of July, October, January and April. The whole sum of twenty-three millions and a half would have been payable in the short space of about nine months, and that in addition to thirty-one millions which would be required for the service of the Government during the same year. So much for one branch of the distribution clause. The second branch of it ordered the proceeds of the land sales for the years 1836 and 1837 to be also divided out, but by a half yearly, instead of quarterly, process. The first payment was to be made on the first of July ensuing, being the same day on which the quarterly payments began; the second was to be made on the first of January, 1837, being the same day on which the third quarterly payment became due; the third half payment was to be made on the first of July, 1837; and the fourth on the first of January, 1838. Now what is the amount which this second branch of the distribution clause would have diverted from the Treasury, and in what time? Sir, the amount would have been \$31,653,380, and the time would have been eighteen months. Such would have been the amount payable in that short time, for the sales of the lands in 1836 were \$24,877,179, and for 1837 they were \$6,776,236, and this in addition to the sum required for the service of the Government in 1837, which was thirty-nine millions of dollars. The whole amount which would have been required for distribution between the first of July, 1836, and the first of January, 1838, would have been \$55,336,360; and the service of the government for the same time would have required just about as much more. A table of dates and sums will show the amount and distribution of these enormous calls for money.

Quarterly distribution.	Half yearly distribution.	Total distribution.	Service of the Government.	Grand Total.
1st July, 1836, 5,720,770	12,488,588	17,209,358	7,750,000	24,959,358
1st Oct. 1836, 5,720,770	none	5,720,770	7,750,000	13,470,770
1st Jan. 1837, 5,720,770	12,488,588	17,209,358	7,750,000	24,959,358
1st April, 1837, 5,720,770	none	5,720,770	7,750,000	13,470,770
1st July, 1837, none	3,988,118	3,988,118	9,750,000	13,738,118
1st Oct. 1837, none	3,988,118	3,988,118	9,750,000	13,738,118
1st Jan. 1838, none	3,988,118	3,988,118	9,750,000	13,738,118
	\$23,582,882	\$31,653,380	\$54,336,360	\$109,457,292

This table exhibits the detail and the gross of the amounts which would have been taken from the Treasury in eighteen months, if the land bill of 1836 had passed, with the detail and the gross also of what was actually required for the service of the Government for the same time. They amount, in round numbers to \$55,000,000 for distribution, and \$55,000,000 for the support of Government; in all \$110,000,000! Now, sir, how was the Treasury to stand this enormous call? It could not have stood it all! It could not have stood the first pull—the first seventeen and a quarter millions for distribution, and seven and three quarters for the public service, which would have been required on the first day of July, 1836. It would have failed at that payment; and so I declared, and in my opinion, demonstrated at that time; and so the event proved, when the deposit act passed, and substituted a smaller and later distribution. This deposit act passed in June of 1836; it began to take effect in January, 1837; it proposed to divide out but thirty-six millions of dollars, and that by nine millions at a time, and to commence the distribution, six months later than the land bill proposed; and yet what was the result? The result was the stoppage of the principal deposit banks, and all the rest of the banks within five months, after the distribution began to take effect! The deposit banks made the first distribution in January; they nearly sunk under the second instalment in April; they were unable to meet the third one in July, and closed their doors in May; and while several causes contributed to the result, yet it must never be forgotten that the committee of the New York banks, where the stoppage began, in enumerating the four principal causes for that event, placed at the head of those causes, the operation of the DEPOSIT OR DISTRIBUTION act of June, 1836! This experience proved that the deposit banks could not stand a distribution of thirty-six millions commencing six months later than the proposed land bill distribution, and made in quarterly instalments of only nine millions at a time. How then could they have stood a distribution of fifty-five millions commencing six months earlier, and the first instalment amounting to seventeen and a quarter millions? The thing was impossible; it could not be done; and that was so evident to me that I proclaimed it, and reiterated my opinion on this floor in language too strong, in the judgment of some of my friends, to be allowed to go to the country, and what was that opinion bottomed upon? Upon the fact known to us all, and by me repeated a thousand times that what was called a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury, was a mere DELUSION; that the money, in point of fact, was NOT in the deposit banks; that it had been LENT out; that Congress had sanctioned and instigated the LENDING, by requiring interest from the banks for its USE, that, instead of being in the banks it was in the hands of merchants, traders, dealers, manufacturers, mechanics, speculators, and others; that the banks had USED it with the [knowledge of Congress, and with the implied contract and fair understanding of having the USE of it till gradually called for on account of the public service; and, that to call for all this money in masses, and almost without notice (for the first payment would have begun as soon as the bill could have been passed) was to COMPEL THE LARGE DEPOSIT BANKS TO CHOOSE BETWEEN STOPPING PAYMENT THEMSELVES, OR DESTROYING THEIR DEBTORS. All this was so plain to me that it was amazing, incomprehensible, and almost incredible that any person could avoid seeing the same. Yet this is the measure, the loss of which we are called upon to deplore! This is the measure, the patriotic resistance of which by General Jackson, is denounced as an act of tyranny! This is the measure, then believed to be irresistibly popular, now known to be heartily condemned by every considerate man! This is the measure before which General Jackson, and all its opponents were expected to be prostrated; (and before which they were willing to have been prostrated if such had been the penalty of adherence to their principles;) this is the measure which like the consular distributions of grain, and money, and public lands, among the voters in the degenerate days of the Roman Republic, was expected to purchase the suffrages of all the people! General Jackson and his friends, myself one of them, did what they believed "as right, in resisting this measure, without regard to consequences personal to themselves." They resisted the colossal distribution of fifty-five millions of money. They threw themselves upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the candor of their fellow countrymen; and the event has proved that they were not mistaken in their estimate of that candor, that intelligence, and that patriotism. It has proved that the American people are not yet ready to be seduced and debauched with the spoils and pillage of their own country.

Sir, said Mr B. I pursue this bill of May 1836, one step further; I pursue it into the fourth section, and see that nothing but a WAR with a

FOREIGN POWER could have arrested the distribution of the \$55,000,000, and given the Treasury a right to retain the \$24,877,179 received from the public lands in 1836, and the \$6,776,236 received from them in 1837. By the terms of the act, the distribution was to go on without regard to any thing, but a foreign war, and the \$32,000,000 received from the land in '36 and '37 were to belong to the States, and to be paid to them, without the least regard to the condition of the public Treasury. It was a specific appropriation of the proceeds of the lands, and as such would have been paid over to the States on the days named in the act. The "shutting up" of the Treasury would have made no difference; the stoppage of the banks would have made no difference; there was no foreign war—the appropriation was specific and absolute—and the delivery of the money to the States would have been compulsory & inevitable. What then? Why, that notwithstanding the retroactive disbursements from the Treasury of the before received revenues from the lands of 1833, '34, and '35—notwithstanding the attempt to disburse these old expended revenues might have bankrupted the deposit banks—yet the current receipts from the lands for '36 and '37 would have been turned over to the States as they came in? The \$25,000,000 (nearly) of '36 would have gone to the States; the \$7,000,000 (nearly) of '37 would have gone to them also! and thus, with the banks all stopped—with the Treasury shut up—with Congress called together to provide the ways and means of keeping the government in motion—with the duties from customs sinking down to nothing—merchant's duty bonds postponed—balances from banks delayed for many months; with all this we should have been paying out to the States the \$7,000,000 of hard money received from the lands in 1837, and which \$7,000,000 in specie was the sheet anchor of the government in that disastrous year, and the only thing which saved it from the degradation and ruin of using depreciated paper money and shill-pasters!

Mr President, we hear much of the incapacity, the ignorance, the incompetency and the recklessness of the Jackson administration; we hear much of all this from the Opposition, without their being able to specify a measure to which these epithets will apply; but here is an act of the Opposition itself, which places the leaders in a position to choose between a confession of absolute incapacity to manage the public affairs, or of a deliberate design to bankrupt the Treasury and the banks.

No, Mr President, the Jackson administration was not ignorant, was not reckless, was not incompetent; and to hurl such epithets at that administration, is to hurl them at the people, by whom that administration was created and has been sustained. To attack that administration, approved as it was in the triumphant second election of General Jackson, and in the triumphant election of his successor, is to attack the capacity of the people for self-government! It is to attack the elective principle of our Constitution, and to say that that principle ought to be abolished, and an hereditary ruler given as a guardian to those who were so incompetent to choose their own Chief Magistrate.

No, sir! Great are the services which General Jackson has rendered to his country—great in the field—still greater in the cabinet. His civil administration was a continued series of patriotic exertions, the emanation no less of a heroic soul, than of a sagacious head, and a patriot heart.—None but a hero could have acted the part, in civil affairs, which he did. Above all men who have lived in our eventful times, a single individual, perhaps, alone excepted, he will be stamped the hero-statesman of the age. I have heretofore endeavored to do some justice to his various, transcendent, and victorious policy. I have endeavored to present some views of his numerous, brilliant, and successful ameliorations at home, and negotiations abroad. I have endeavored to present him as posterity will view him, covered, illustrated, irradiated with every species of glory, and above all with the glory of usefulness—with the glory of having improved the condition, bettered the circumstances, advanced the fortune, and personally benefited every industrious inhabitant which the country contains. I have endeavored to do this; and I appeal to the present unparalleled, unrivalled, unprecedented, unexampled, universal, pervading, and exulting prosperity of the country for the truth and fidelity of the pictures which I have endeavored to draw. It is not my intention to repeat, on the present occasion, what I have heretofore delivered on this subject; but there is one point which, though heretofore mentioned, has never been presented with the fullness, individuality, and development which its importance and magnitude deserves. I allude to our cotton production, and its influence upon the wealth and industry of every portion of this extended Union, and the part which General Jackson has acted in bringing that production to what it now is, and to what it must be. What was the extent of our cotton growing territory before the victorious arms of General Jackson acquired for us the vast region of the South and Southwest? It was a part of South Carolina, a part of Georgia, some slips in North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. What is it now? It is all Florida, all Georgia, all Alabama, all Mississippi, all Louisiana, all Arkansas, South Carolina, a part of North Carolina, a third of Tennessee, and a slip in Missouri. In territorial extent our cotton growing region has been increased more than ten fold by the victorious arms of Gen. Jackson over the Southern Indians, and by his still more victorious policy over the political allies of those Indians—their Federal allies—whose struggle it was to retain them in the Southern States to diminish their political importance, and to cripple their advance. What was the value of our cotton export before these great operations of General Jackson began? It was fourteen millions of dollars. What is it now? It is eighty millions. And what is its capacity of augmentation? Almost limitless and boundless, or only limited by the wants of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the two Americas; for, to all these countries, even to the Ganges and the Black Sea, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to Tierra del Fuego do our American cottons now go. And what is the influence of this vast production, so amazingly augmented under the victorious arms, and still more victorious policy, of ONE MAN—what is its influence upon the industry, the pursuits, and the wealth of every part of this extended Confederacy? To answer this question, let the mind's eye figure to itself a map of this Union, and then contemplate every species of industry which is carried on upon the vast diversified domain which it represents.—

Let him look at our shipping interest from the Chesapeake to Passamaquoddy bay, all finding its greatest and richest employment in carrying our cotton abroad, and bringing back the productions of so many nations received in exchange for it. Let him see our most opulent merchants, throughout the whole extent of our coast, from New Orleans to New York, all bottoming their largest operations upon the cotton of the South. Look to the manufacturing industry of the whole Northeast, of which Massachusetts may be taken as an example, and as the highest pattern; manufactures of leather, cotton, wool, iron, brass, tin, wood, glass, stone, &c. the grand aggregate of which, in all the Northeast, may be judged of from the annual product of near ninety millions of dollars for Massachusetts alone; and a goodly proportion of the whole of which finds its market in the same cotton growing region. Crossing the Alleghany mountains, and descending upon the Western waters, see twelve millions of manufactured articles, the product of the industry of three or four miles square at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahala; see these twelve millions annually going off from Pittsburgh, and the largest part going to the cotton planters of the South; while many other towns and villages of the West, on a smaller scale, emulate the meritorious example of "the Birmingham of the West." Then see the agricultural States of the Great Valley. See Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, with their vast productions and grain, and their innumerable herds and flocks, all finding their richest market in the same region. Turning to the Middle States, where the value of labor, for a long time, has been so much reduced, we see that value in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee has found a vast augmentation from the cultivation of cotton. So that, in every part of this extended Confederacy, and over every species of creative industry, the augmented cultivation of cotton, the fruit of General Jackson's military achievements and civil policy, has extended its benefits, and shed its benign influences. The North, the East, the West, and the Middle States—the cities and the country—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—all, all find employment for their industry, and rich rewards for their skill and labor in that perennial fountain of national wealth—the cotton growing region of the South—which, while it showers gold upon all others, is itself largely deprived of its own advantages by illusive systems of political economy—a system which leads it to purchase every thing by the paper money standard of the United States, while it sells the only article it produces by the hard money standard of Europe! Every part of this Union feels the beneficent effects of the cotton crops; and no part feels it more than the agricultural region of Kentucky; and the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts. I have lately travelled in Kentucky, and speak from the knowledge of my own senses. I have lately received an authentic return of the annual manufactures of Massachusetts, and speak upon unimpeachable authority. Kentucky and Massachusetts are the two States of this Union which have profited most by the military victories and the civil administration of General Jackson; they are the two States of this Union which owe most to his arms and to his policy; they are the two States of this Union which should be bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection. The agriculturalist of Kentucky is now on the high road to wealth; his prosperity reposes upon a solid and imperishable basis. His cattle, his mules, his horses, his hemp, all wanted in the South, command the highest price, fill his coffers with vast sums of money, and reflect upon his lands an unprecedented value. It is no longer the illusions of the high tariff—it is no longer the illusions of the "golden fleece," two thousand dollars for a sheep, intrinsically worth twenty shillings, and now sunk to that price—it is no longer the deceptive dream of these ephemeral illusions which tickled and beguiled the Kentuckian before Jackson's administration, but it is now the solid basis of the cotton cultivation in the South, and free trade in Europe, upon which his prosperity reposes. Let him cultivate the cotton grower, and cherish free trade abroad, and never again fall into the illusions of high tariff and National Bank, and never again will he see his crops rotting on his hands, his property sinking to no price, his currency depreciated one-half, and piles of property laws, tender laws, relief laws, and stay laws, interposed between the hapless debtor and the merciless creditor. So much for Kentucky; and equal with hers, and resting, in good part, upon the same basis, is the prosperity of Massachusetts. The cotton grower of the South takes a part of all that she has to spare. From "brushes, brooms, and baskets, and buttons, of all kinds," up to her eighteen millions of dollars worth of manufactures in shoes, boots, and leather—her seven million of manufactures of cotton—her ten millions of manufactures of wool—her nine millions and a half of fish and oil—her two millions of ready made clothing, stocks, and suspenders—her two millions and a half of nails, brads, and tacks—her million and a half of soap and candles—her million and a half of paper—her million and a quarter of rum—her million of refined sugar—her two millions of straw bonnets and palm leaf hats—and many other articles "too tedious to enumerate," but amounting, in conjunction with those enumerated to EIGHTY-SIX millions of dollars per annum; from all these she sends a part to the cotton grower, and doubtless gets a better part of the crop than the grower himself receives; an advantage which is the fair and legitimate fruit of industry, conducted skill, guarded by economy, and diversified by enterprise. It was the last year of President Jackson's administration—the year ending the 31st day of March, 1837—which presented this magnificent result of Massachusetts manufacturing industry; I say manufacturing—for the proceeds of her commerce and agriculture are not included—and this grand result will forever stand as a proof of the prosperity of the country under the sagacious policy of that illustrious statesman.

Sir, it was no part of my intention to make a eulogy upon General Jackson. The time is coming when history, and poetry, and sculpture, and painting, and the living voices of endless generations will do him that service. I make no general eulogy. I have spoken to a single point, to show from one example, the beneficent nature of his policy, and the universality of its happy influence upon all parts of our country, and upon all the pursuits of its industry. I have spoken to a single point, and have not exhausted that one, for to this same cotton region we are indebted for the hundred millions of gold and silver which has sustained the country and the Government in the late shock, and which hereafter are to render the people independent of the rise and fall of banks, and safe from the shocks and explosions of the

paper system. What I have said has been forced out of me by attacks, as wanted as they are incessant, upon the hero-patriot who is entitled to repose, now that he has withdrawn from the world and given an example of the manner in which an ex-President of the United States should spend the evening of his days, and close up the career of his life.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1839.

"DRUMMOND" is left out for want of room.

The letter of Gen. HARRISON will be found in this paper. If his friends are pleased with it, we can have no objection; but we cannot believe it is calculated to make converts to his cause.

To Henry Clay, Jr., Esq., one of our Representatives, we are indebted for the eloquent speech of Mr. Memminger, delivered to the Kentucky Legislature. It is not probable that our limits will permit our giving this splendid array of argument and eloquence, to our readers, yet we return our thanks to our Representative for his attention.

Our only intelligence from Frankfort is, that the Rail Road Bank Bill was reported to the Senate on Tuesday, by the Committee on Internal Improvements. A very animated debate occurred, upon a motion made by Mr. Watkins, to refer the Bill to the Committee on Courts of Justice, of which Mr. Guthrie is chairman. Mr. Ballinger, the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, moved to refer it to a Committee of the Whole, for the next day. The debate lasted for about two hours and elicited the views of nearly all the Senators. The motion to refer the Bill to a Committee of the Whole for the next day, prevailed by a vote of 21 to 15.

This must not be taken, however, as a test vote. Several Senators voted in favor of the Bill's being committed to a Committee of the Whole, who avowed their intention to vote against the Bill upon its final passage. By our next, it is likely the fate of this great measure will have been determined.

Should the bill be defeated its loss will be charged upon the suicidal course of the friends of Louisville.

Great exertion are now making by Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, to complete a rail road from Memphis to Charleston. Should this measure succeed, of which we have but little doubt, Louisville may have cause to regret her opposition to the road from Charleston, through Lexington to that City.

Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, suggests the construction of a rail road from Pittsburgh through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis, Missouri. When this work is completed, what a vast amount of travel and transportation, which now necessarily passes Louisville, will be cut off from her. These considerations, we should think ought to make Louisville the most steadfast friend to our road.

Messrs. MOREHEAD and SMITH, the Kentucky Commissioners to the Ohio Legislature, have addressed that body through the Governor, and have been also invited to address it orally, which we presume has been accepted by them.

DANIEL STURGEON, Esq. is elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hon. Mr. McKean, receiving 68 votes on the first ballot.

It is stated, in some exchange paper, which we have mislaid, that *Mathias, the Prophet*, narrowly escaped being lynched in some town in Missouri. He was, however, shorn of his beard and marched out, with orders never to return.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 28.]
GREAT STORM AND FRESHET—THE RAIL ROAD AND FLOATING BRIDGES AT GRAY'S FERRY SWEEP AWAY—EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!!

The most extensive and destructive storm known in this vicinity for forty years, commenced on Friday evening last, at about 9 o'clock, with a violent westerly wind and a deluge of rain, which continued with unmitigated violence until near 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when a strong wind from the northwest suddenly sprang up, the rain ceased, and the atmosphere, under the influence of the northwester, assumed a feeling of frigidity which soon lowered the thermometer some dozen degrees nearer to zero.

In consequence of the storm, the rail road being covered with water, the locomotive train, with the Southern mail due Saturday evening, was compelled to return to Wilmington, and only arrived last evening, at half past five o'clock, by horse power. The Southern mail then due has not yet arrived.

On the Schuylkill, the damage is immense. At many a young man's property has been destroyed, and a number of poor families have lost their little all, swept away with their dwellings by the flood. They need relief, and it is suggested to benevolent citizens to take some measures to afford it to them. This is a hard season of the year to be left without home, and food.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, Jan. 28.]
The destruction of property has been so great that it is impossible to do more at present than to make a general notice of the appearance of the scene of ruin. No calamity of a similar extent probably ever occurred before in Philadelphia. Various rumors are in circulation as to the loss of lives, which we trust are unfounded, although there is a probability that men may have perished in the course of the night attempting to rescue their boats. But nothing definite is known in relation to this. It is said, however, that a boat with three men was swept away.

Although the Delaware was considerably swelled by the freshet, no damage, we believe, was done on that front of the city.
P. S. We have since learned that when the freshet was at its highest, it stood seventeen feet some inches above low water mark. The eastern pier of the Rail-road bridge at Gray's Ferry is completely demolished. The destruction is supposed to have been caused by the lodging in the piers of the fragments of the floating bridge, which for a time formed a complete dam, and at length burst with irresistible fury, carrying all before it. The freshet seemed to come down the Schuylkill all at once like an enormous wave, roaring and boiling as it rushed apparently about ten feet high over Fairmount Dam, the whirlpool below shooting immense pieces of timber high into the air, as if an army of giants were amusing themselves with javelins.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HARRISON TO THE HON. HARMAR DENNY.

NORTH BEND, 2d Dec. 1838.

DEAR SIR:—As it is probable that you have by this time returned to Pittsburgh, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Philadelphia, containing the proceedings of the National Democratic Anti Masonic Convention, which lately convened in that city. With feelings of the deepest gratitude, I read the resolution unanimously adopted, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. This is the second time that I have received from that patriotic party, of which you yourself are a distinguished member, the highest evidence of confidence that can be given to a citizen of our Republic. I would attempt to describe my sense of the obligation I owe them, if I were not convinced that any language which I could command would fall far short of what I really feel. If, however, the wishes of the Convention should be realized, and if success should attend their efforts, I shall have it in my power to manifest my gratitude in a manner more acceptable to those whom you represent, than by any profession of it which I could at this time make. I mean by exerting my utmost efforts to carry out the principles set forth in their resolutions, by arresting the progress of the measures "destructive to the prosperity of the People and tending to the subversion of their liberties," and substituting for them, those sound democratic republican doctrines upon which the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison were conducted.

Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Executive, sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance:

I. To confine his services to a single term.
II. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public services; and to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and draw from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

III. That he should never attempt to influence the election, either by the people or the State Legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them, than by giving their own votes, when they possess the right of voting.

IV. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to, 1st. such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States, or of individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of purely party character.

VI. That in removals from office, of those who hold their appointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the cause of such removal shall be stated, and, if he request it, to the Senate, at the time that the nomination of a successor is made.

And last, but not least, in importance—

VII. That he should not suffer the Executive Department of the Government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making the laws for the Union to be done by the department to which the constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape where and when only the opinions of the Executive may be heard. A community of power, in the preparation of the laws, between the Legislature and the Executive departments, must necessarily lead to dangerous commutations, and greatly to the advantage of a President desirous of extending his power. Such a construction of the constitution could never have been contemplated by those who framed it; as they well knew that those who propose the bills, will always take care of themselves, or the interests of their constituents, and hence the provision in the constitution, borrowed from that of England, restricting the origination of revenue bills to the immediate representatives of the people. So far from agreeing in opinion with the distinguished character who lately retired from the Presidency, that Congress should have applied to him for a project of a banking system, I think that such an application would have manifested, not only great subservience upon the part of that body, but an unpardonable ignorance of the chief danger to be apprehended from such an institution. That danger unquestionably consists in an union of interests between the Executive and the bank. Would an ambitious incumbent of the Executive chair neglect so favorable an opportunity, as the preparing of a law would give him, to insert in it provisions to secure his influence over it? In the authority given to the President in the constitution, "to command to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," it was certainly never intended that the measures he recommended should be presented in a shape suited for the immediate decision of the Legislature. The sages who made the constitution, too well knew the advantages which the Crown of England derived from the exercise of this power by its ministers, to have intended it to be used by our chief magistrates, or the heads of department under his control. The boasted principle of the English constitution, that the consent of the democratic branch of the Government was not only necessary to receive money from the people, but that it was its inviolable prerogative also to originate all the bills for that purpose, is as true in theory as in the letter, but rendered utterly false and nugatory in effect, by the participation of the ministers of the Crown in the details of the legislation. Indeed, the influence they derive from sitting as members of the House of Commons, and from wielding the immense patronage of the Crown, (constitutional or usurped,) gives them a power over that body that renders plausible, at least, the base flattery, or as it is more probable, the intended sarcasm of Sir Walter Raleigh, in an address to James I, that the demand of the sovereign upon the Commons for pecuniary aid, was intended only "that the tax might seem to come from themselves," whereas the inference is, it was really laid by the sovereign itself.

Having thus given you my opinion of some things which might be done, and others which should not be done, by a President coming into power by the support of those of the people who are opposed to the principles upon which the present administration is conducted, you will see that I have omitted one, which is deemed by many of as much importance as any other. I allude to the appointment of members of Congress to office by the President. The Constitution contains no prohibition of such appointments, no doubt because

its authors could not believe in its necessity, from the purity of character, which was manifested by those who possessed the confidence of the people at that period. It is, however, an opinion very generally entertained by the opposition party, that the country would have escaped much of the evil under which it has suffered for some years past, if the Constitution had contained a provision of that kind. Having had no opportunity of personal observation on the conduct of the administration for the last ten years, I am unable to decide upon the truth or error of this opinion. And I should be very willing that the known subservience of the Legislature to the Executive, in several memorable instances, should be accounted for in a way somewhat less injurious to the character of our country and Republicanism itself, than by the admission that the Fathers of the land, the trusted servants of a virtuous people, could be seduced from the path of duty and honor, by the paltry trappings and emoluments of dependent offices. But if the evil really exists, and if there be good reason to believe that its source is to be found in the corruptibility of the members of the Legislature, an effectual remedy cannot be too soon applied. And it happens in this case, that there is a choice of remedies. One of those, however, is in my opinion free from the objections which might be offered to the other. The one to which I object is, that which the late President has been so loudly called upon to adopt, in consequence of a promise made at the commencement of his administration, viz: that the Executive under no circumstances should appoint to office a member of either branch of the National Legislature. There are, in my mind, several weighty reasons against the adoption of this principle. I will detain you with the mention of but two of them, because, I believe that you will agree with me, that the alternative I shall present, while it would be equally effectual, contains no feature to which a reasonable objection could be made.

As the Constitution contains no provision to prevent the appointment of members of Congress to office by the Executive, could the Executive, with a due regard to delicacy and justice, without usurping power from the people, declare a disqualification which they had not thought necessary? And where is the American citizen, who regards the honor of his country, the character of its people, or who believes in the superiority of a republican form of Government, who would be willing to proclaim to the world, that the youthful nation which has attracted so much of its attention, which it has so much admired for its gigantic strength, its undaunted courage, its high attainments in literature and arts, and the external beauty of its institutions, was within a mass of meanness and corruption? That even the chosen servants of the people were ever ready, for a paltry consideration, to abandon their allegiance to their lawful sovereigns, and to become the servants of their servant. The alternative to this degrading course, is to be found in depriving the Executive of all motive for acquiring an improper influence over the Legislature. To effect this, nothing in my opinion is necessary but to re-establish the principles upon which the administration was once conducted, with a single addition of limiting the service of the President to one term. A condensed enumeration of what I conceive these principles to have been, is given above. And I think no one can doubt, that, if faithfully carried out, they would be efficient in securing the independence of the Legislature, and confining the connection between it and the Executive, to that alone which is warranted by a fair construction of the Constitution. I can conceive of but two motives which could induce a President of the U. States to endeavor to procure a controlling influence over the Legislative body, viz: to perpetuate his power, by passing laws to increase his patronage—or gratify his vanity, by obtaining their sanction to his schemes and projects for the Government of the country; and thus assimilating his situation to that of the limited monarchs of Europe. The principles above suggested, would effectually destroy any disposition of the person elected by the combined votes of the opposition, to place himself in either attitude. Retiring at the end of four years to private life, with no wish or prospect of "any son of his succeeding," legitimate or adopted, he would leave the Government as prosperous and pure in its administration, as when it passed from the hands of the great "Apostle of Democracy," to the Father of our Constitution.

To the duties which I have enumerated, so proper in my opinion to be performed by a President, elected by the opposition to the present administration, (and which are, as I believe, of constitutional obligation,) I will mention another which I believe also to be of much importance. I mean the observance of the most conciliatory course of conduct towards our political opponents. After the censure which our friends have so justly bestowed upon the present Chief Magistrate, for having, in no inconsiderable degree, disenfranchised the whole body of his political opponents, I am certain that no oppositionist, true to the principles he professes, would approve a similar course of conduct in the person whom his vote had contributed to elect. In a Republic, one of the surest tests of a healthy state of its institutions, is the immunity with which every citizen may, upon all occasions, express his political opinions, and particularly his prejudices, in the discharge of his duty as an elector.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their Chief Magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down, as those upon which an Administration should be conducted. I could only answer, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands, has, on even a single occasion, been used for any purpose than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will constitute a sufficient reason for discrediting any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear Sir, truly yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

VILLAGE LIGHTED BY NATURAL GAS.—The village of Fredonia, in the western part of the State of New York, presents this singular phenomenon. The village is forty miles from Buffalo, and about two from Lake Erie; a small but

rapid stream called the Canadaway, passes through it, and after turning several miles discharges itself into the lake below; near the mouth is a neat small harbor with a light house. While removing an old mill, which stood partly over this stream, in Fredonia, three years since, some bubbles were observed to break frequently from the water, and on trial were found to be inflammable.

A company was formed, and a hole an inch and a half in diameter being bored through the rock, a soft fossil lime stone, the gas left its natural channel and ascended through this. A gasometer was constructed, with a small house for its protection, and pipes being laid, the gas is conveyed through the whole village. One hundred lights are fed from it, more or less, at an expense of one dollar and a half yearly for each. The streets and public churches are lighted with it.

The flame is large, but not so strong or brilliant as that from gas in our cities; it is, however, in high favor with the inhabitants. The gasometer, I found on measurement, collected eighty-eight cubic feet in twelve hours during the day: but the man who had charge of it told me that more might be procured with a larger apparatus.

About a mile from the village, and in the same stream, it comes up in quantities four or five times as great. The contractor for the light house, purchased the right to it, and laid pipes to the lake, but found it impossible to make it descend, the difference in elevation being very great. It preferred its own natural channels, and bubbled up beyond the reach of his gasometer. The gas is carbonated hydrogen, and is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal; the only rock visible, however, here, and to a great extent along the southern shore of the lake is fossil lime stone.—*Brewster's Journal.*

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached by the Rev. Mr. McMAHON, in St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church, on Sunday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. The object of preaching this Sermon is to raise a fund for the benefit of the Orphans of this city, and it is hoped the citizens generally will attend, prepared to cast in their mite for the relief of those destitute little creatures. Fine Music may be expected on the splendid Organ in that edifice.

Ob School for Young Ladies.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL, who was for several years associated with the Rev. John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs. Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18, 1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each. The Elementary branches will be taught by the session, at \$16 00
The Higher Branches, at \$20 00

The Scholars will be charged from the time of their entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the option of the teachers. The attention of the instructors will be particularly directed to the manners and morals of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Special effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the Primary Classes. The discipline of the School will be exact. In consequence, no young lady will be retained in it, who cannot be restrained from the violation of its established rules, by private admonition or public reproof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr. A. T. SKILLMAN, at his Book Store. A few scholars can be boarded in the family of the Principals.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-pd \$3.

SELECT SCHOOL, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL, FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Professor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Seminary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys, at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Monday, the 4th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

TERMS.—Ten dollars per quarter.

Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6-6t

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine, More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-tf.

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good clean Hemp, by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6tf

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on Friday, the 22d day of February next, in company with the commissioners appointed by the order of the Fayette County Court, proceed, on the land, to procession the original settlement and preemption of John Hawkins, surveyed and patented in the name of said Hawkins, and situate on the waters of Hickman Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky.

WALKER HAWKINS.

Lex. Feb. 7, 1839 6 3t paid.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, the following valuable Houses and Lots, viz:

- No. 1. The House and Lot, corner of Water and Upper streets, occupied by Messrs. Randall's as a Grocery Store House, 33 by 66 feet.
- No. 2. House and Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, occupied by Mr. Mitchell, tinner.
- No. 3. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Messrs. Graves, hatters.
- No. 4. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Mr. Vampelt as a shoe store.
- All the above houses are well adapted for business.
- No. 5. House and Lot corner of Upper and Constitution streets, very commodious in every respect, now occupied by Mr. P. Bain.
- No. 6. A handsome Building Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, about 50 by 120 feet.
- No. 7. Three Lots on Main street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Mr. R. Todd's—No. 1, a frame building—each lot about 44 feet front to Water street.
- No. 8. One out-lot on Main cross street, about 10 Acres, well situated in grass.

TERMS LIBERAL, viz:—One-fifth in hand; balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, for approved negotiable notes, bearing interest, payable half yearly.

The above property was advertised for sale the 1st instant, but was unavoidably postponed.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Acting Executor

January 23, 1839. 4ds of W. Morison, dec'd.

LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS for Licenses of all kinds, must be made to the Board at their regular meeting, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1839.

Attest: JAMES P. MCGOWEN, Clerk City.

Jan 17, 1839, 2-td.



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddler's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed necessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.

The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c. very low, as I am determined to leave the state.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-1f

Having loaned several German Books, among others a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they be returned, as I am about to leave the State.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 12, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Monongalia Academy, Class 1 for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, February 9, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$30,000	88 Prizes of \$150
1 " 10,000	63 " 100
1 " 7,000	63 " 80
1 " 5,000	63 " 70
1 " 4,000	63 " 60
1 " 3,000	126 " 50
1 " 2,165	126 " 40
25 " 1,000	3,654 " 20
50 " 500	23,436 " 10
50 " 200	

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

Kentucky State Lottery.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 5, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000	40 Prizes of \$200
1 " 5,000	50 " 150
1 " 3,000	55 " 100
1 " 2,000	66 " 40
1 " 1,057	66 " 30
20 " 1,000	66 " 20
20 " 500	132 " 15
30 " 250	4,026 " 10
25,740, [Net \$5.]	of \$5 88 cents.

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 14, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

GRAND SCHEME.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers			
GRAND SCHEME.			
1	Prize of	\$50,000	25 Prizes of \$300
1	"	10,000	75 " 200
1	"	5,000	100 " 150
1	"	4,000	125 " 125
1	"	3,000	122 " 100
1	"	2,000	122 " 60
1	"	1,615	122 " 50
10	"	1,000	244 " 30
10	"	750	4,941 " 20
12	"	500	25,620 " 10
TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion			

TICKETS \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 15, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 3, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000	155 Prizes of \$100
1 " 5,000	63 " 50
1 " 3,000	63 " 40
1 " 2,000	126 " 30
1 " 1,640	126 " 20
20 " 1,000	3,780 " 10
20 " 300	23,436 " 5
20 " 150	

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,

Main street, next door to the Library.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, in Fayette county, Ky. near and on the east side of the Tate's Creek road, about three and a half miles from Lexington, containing 166 acres of good land, well watered, and tolerably well improved; about one half in cultivation, the balance in wood set in blue grass—upon the usual payments. Possession can be had the first of March.

WILLIS ROUTT.

Jan 31, 1839—5-3t Observer 3tw

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS LOST, on Saturday last, the 19th instant, on the Richmond Turnpike, somewhere between Lexington and Richmond, a Red Sheep-skin Pocket Book, containing \$35 or \$30 in money, various notes and papers—one note on Thos. S. Duval for \$25, one on Edw. W. Dowden for \$11 or \$12, and one on James McHenry for \$10 and some cents. The last two notes were given to George Joseph, and by him assigned over to me; also, an order on Alex. Hall for \$14 75 cents, and a number of accounts on different individuals, due to N. L. Finnell and the Kentucky Gazette. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book, and will return it to me, with its contents, to Lexington, or leave it with the Editor of Observer & Reporter, or give me such information as to enable me to get it again, shall receive a reward of \$10. Those against whom there are notes and accounts are requested not to pay the same if presented by any person except myself.

J. HENRY RICE.

Lexington, January 23, 1839. 4-3t

Richmond Chronicle insert 3t and ch Gaz

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, January 7, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of four and three fourths per cent. out of the profits of this Bank for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books at Lexington, on or after the 15th instant, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York on or after the 20th instant. By order,

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

January 9, 1839—2-1w

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD.

ATTORNEYS at Law and Executors, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main street, between Frazier's corner and Bennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1833 16-tf

Prospectus of the Metropolis,

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at \$5.00 per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no room for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due reference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many "rich advocates" as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union, at every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and not nation of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for all other patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle "that the end of society is the public good, and the enjoyment of its rights," we shall secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights; "that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the richer richer and the poorer poorer," the leading object being, not to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to the free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science; we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief digest of the abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Antislavery—and of every species of fanaticism, which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence, of the influence of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolitionianism.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political discussion, and unfurl our sail to the breeze of political elements. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possess the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defence in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the contemned and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among this part of the community—a class sneered at by the Whig landings, because of their untutored demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulfillment of these intentions, we shall unflinchingly and character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing them, which are the foundation of our political existence. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1.50; one month 50 cents; one week 12 cents.

Twenty per cent will be given to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

F. S. MYER.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-td.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, it will not be longer for sale.

The materials are in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

In addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind, will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY.

UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-td

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839.

By S. D. McCOLLUM, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac, and its government of the moon's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the rising of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitude and Longitude of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same free of charge, on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED.
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—4td

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE,

FROM the Mississippi River to Little Rock, Arkansas—U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bowling Green, Mo. passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrose, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy Coach, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrose, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the U. S. mail line by coaches, (recently established by the Departments,) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockrose, the place which stages and steam-boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line.

All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838 32-6ta

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands, and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Chesapeake, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st.
August 3, 1839 31-td

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter fashions for 1839 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats.

December 27, 1838 52-10td

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Shoes and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main-street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-td

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP, by Nathan Bosworth, Two Fillies, one bay, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, about 15 hands high, the right hind foot white; appraised at Forty Dollars.

The other a sorrel, supposed to be two years old, the left hind foot white; appraised to \$20, by D. C. Higbee and William Gray, this 5th December, 1838, before me.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.

Jan 31, 1838—5-3t

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Alfred W. Stanhope, a sorrel Horse, with some white in his face, and saddle marks on his back, supposed to be eight years old, shod all round appraised to thirty-five dollars, by Elias Wattz and John Young, this 29th day of August 1838, before me a Justice of the peace for Fayette County, given under my hand the day and date first above written.

WM. STANHOPE, J. P. F. C.

By WALLER RODES, D. C.

Lexington, January 17, 1839.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Hecksles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-td

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE of every description, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers.

Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.

Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-td

HOOP IRON.

A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Dec 13, 1838—50td

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Directors.

Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46-td

SPUN COTTON.

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-td

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between Penney & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due to the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.

GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1838 21-td

TEAS—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Nov. 29, 1838

HEMP SEED.

30 BAGS just received and for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,

Dec 13, 1838 50-td

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves, and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.

Hon. J. BURNET,
Rev. David Root,
John H. GOSBERG, Esq.,
HENRY B. FUNK,
And many others. And to the Nurses of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOE & HARRISON,
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-sts.,
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838 46-tan 55

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonnetter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Drs. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens of Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with LUMBAR ABSCESS—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remained!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Drs. Watson and Hewitt richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative!

Anherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and in-putes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSELL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonderful cure. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by Mail, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date.

Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with inflammation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects.

Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK

Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you.

Respectfully, &c.

ISAAC B. RICH.

Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McInelly had been wasting away in a seated consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Indeed, Sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption, and is now perfectly healthy by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE,

Sole Agent for Claremont.

Claremont